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Company No: 5766948

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13/11/2012
COMPANIES HOUSE

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THE COMPANIES ACT 1985 AND THE COMPANIES ACT 1989

A PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

CHANCELLOR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED

(As adopted by special resolution passed on 18th May 2006)

PRELIMINARY

1 (A) The regulations contained in Table A in the Schedule to the Companies (Tables A to F) Regulations 1985 as amended by the Companies (Tables A to F) (Amendment) Regulations 1985 and the Companies Act 1985 (Electronic Communications) Order 2000 do not apply to the company

(B) In these articles —

"the Act" means the Companies Act 1985 including any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force

"the articles" means the articles of the company

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

"communication" means the same as in the Electronic Communications Act 2000

"electronic communication" means the same as in the Electronic Communications Act 2000.

"executed" includes any mode of execution.

"office" means the registered office of the company

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

"the seal" means the common seal of the company

"secretary" means the secretary of the company or any other person appointed to perform the duties of the secretary of the company, including a joint, assistant or deputy secretary

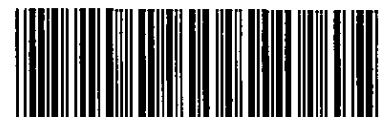
"the United Kingdom" means Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(C) Unless the context otherwise requires, words or expressions contained in these articles bear the same meaning as in the Act but excluding any statutory modification thereof not in force when these articles become binding on the company. Any words or expressions defined in the Act or in the Companies Act 1989 shall (if not inconsistent with the subject or context) bear the same meanings in these articles. Any references in these articles to any statute or statutory provision shall be construed as relating to any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force.

SHARE CAPITAL

2 (A) 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)

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shares in or debentures of the company with a view to all or any of them being offered for sale to the public

(B) Subject to the provisions of the Act and without prejudice to any rights attached to any existing shares, any share may be issued with such rights or restrictions as the company may by ordinary resolution determine

(C) The issued share capital of the Company may comprise ordinary shares of £1 each ("ordinary shares") and A ordinary shares of £1 each ("A Ordinary Shares")

(D) The profits of the Company which are resolved to be divided amongst the members in any year shall be applied in paying to the holders of the ordinary shares and the A Ordinary Shares in each case as a class dividends at such respective rates (if any) as a majority of the holders of the ordinary shares voting as a class shall determine and so that a dividend or dividends may be declared on the ordinary shares to the exclusion of the A Ordinary Shares and vice versa or that dividends at different rates may be declared on the ordinary shares and the A Ordinary Shares respectively

(E) On a winding-up or other return of capital the surplus assets of the Company available for distribution to its member shall be paid to the holders of the ordinary shares and the A Ordinary Shares pari passu

(F) The holders of the ordinary shares ranking pari passu as a class shall exercise 90% of the votes exercisable by all members of the Company at general meetings. The holders of the A Ordinary Shares ranking pari passu as a class shall exercise 10% of the votes exercisable by all members of the Company at general meetings

*(G) For the purposes of this paragraph, "Sale" shall mean the entering into of a legally binding agreement or agreements to sell a controlling interest (as the expression "control" is defined by Section 995 of the Income Tax Act 2007) in the Company to a person or persons who are not then members of the Company or connected (within the meaning of Sections 993 and 994 of the Income Tax Act 2007) to members of the Company or (as the case may be) the fulfilment of the last of the conditions to be fulfilled in the event of such agreement or agreements having been made subject to the fulfilment of any conditions. On a Sale, the consideration payable (and whether or not satisfied in cash at the date of sale and whether or not of an amount or value ascertained at the date of sale) shall be applied as follows if and to the extent that shares of the following classes are included in the Sale -

(i) first in paying to the holder of any A Ordinary Shares the amounts paid upon thereon, and

(ii) secondly, the balance shall be paid to the holders of any ordinary shares included in the Sale pari passu

Articles 2(C) to 2 (G) modified by special resolution
dated 2nd February 2016

3 (A) Subject to Sub-Article (B) hereof, 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.

(B) The Directors are generally and unconditionally authorised for the purposes of Section 80 of the Act to allot relevant securities (as defined in Section 80 of the Act) provided that the aggregate nominal value of such securities allotted pursuant to this authority shall not exceed the amount of the authorised share capital in place at the time of the passing of the resolution to adopt these Articles, and that this authority shall expire on the fifth anniversary of the time of the passing of the resolution to adopt these Articles unless varied or revoked or renewed by the Company in General Meeting.

(C) The Directors shall be entitled under the authority conferred by this Article 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

(D) In accordance with Section 91 of the Act, Section 89(1) and Section 90(1) to (6) of the Act shall not apply to any allotment of equity securities (as defined in Section 94 of the Act) by the Company

4 Subject to the provisions of the Act, shares may be issued which are to be redeemed or are to be liable to be redeemed at the option of the company or the holder on such terms and in such manner as may be provided by the articles.

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

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

SHARE CERTIFICATES

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

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

LIEN

8 The company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (whether or not it is a fully paid share) for all moneys (whether presently payable or not) called or payable at a fixed time in respect of that share and the company shall also have a first and paramount lien on all Shares (whether fully paid or not) standing registered in the name of any person whether solely or as one of two or more joint holders for all moneys presently payable by him or his estate to the company; but the directors may at any time declare any share to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this Article. The company's lien on a share shall extend to any dividend or other amount payable in respect of it.

9 The company may sell in such manner as the directors determine any shares on which the company has a lien if a sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable and is not paid within fourteen clear days after notice has been given to the holder of the share or to the person entitled to it in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of the holder, demanding payment and stating that if the notice is not complied with the shares may be sold.

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

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

CALLS ON SHARES AND FORFEITURE

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

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

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

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

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

17 Subject to the terms of allotment, the directors may make arrangements on the issue of shares for a difference between the holders in the amounts and times of payment of calls on their shares.

18 If a call remains unpaid after it has become due and payable the directors may give to the person from whom it is due not less than fourteen clear days' notice requiring payment of the amount unpaid together with any interest which may have accrued. The notice shall name the place where payment is to be made and shall state that if the notice is not complied with the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

19 If the notice is not complied with any share in respect of which it was given may, before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the directors and the forfeiture shall include all dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the forfeited shares and not paid before the forfeiture

20 Subject to the provisions of the Act, a forfeited share may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the directors determine either to the person who was before the forfeiture the holder or to any other person and at any time before sale, re-allotment or other disposition, the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the directors think fit. Where for the purposes of its disposal a forfeited share is to be transferred to any person the directors may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the share to that person

21 A person any of whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a member in respect of them and shall surrender to the company for cancellation the certificate for the shares forfeited but shall remain liable to the company for all moneys which at the date of forfeiture were presently payable by him to the company in respect of those shares with interest at the rate at which interest was payable on those moneys before the forfeiture or, if no interest was so payable, at the appropriate rate (as defined in the Act) from the date of forfeiture until payment but the directors may waive payment wholly or in part or enforce payment without any allowance for the value of the shares at the time of forfeiture or for any consideration received on their disposal.

22. A statutory declaration by a director or the secretary that a share has been forfeited on a specified date shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share and the declaration shall (subject to the execution of an instrument of transfer if necessary) constitute a good title to the share and the person to whom the share is disposed of shall not be bound to see to the application of the consideration, if any, nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture or disposal of the share

TRANSFER OF SHARES

23. The instrument of transfer of a share may be in any usual form or in any other form which the directors may approve and shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and, unless the share is fully paid, by or on behalf of the transferee

24. The directors may, in their absolute discretion, and without assigning any reason therefor, decline to register any transfer of any Share, whether or not it is a fully paid Share. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, they may also refuse to register a transfer unless—

(a) it is lodged at the office or at such other place as the directors may appoint and is accompanied by the certificate for the shares to which it relates and such other evidence as the directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer,

(b) it is in respect of only one class of shares; and

(c) it is in favour of not more than four transferees

25. ***(1)** No share shall be transferred (otherwise than to the Company or unless the transfer is permitted by Article 25(2)) 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

***(2)** Any member may transfer any share (of whatever class) in the Company to any person or persons at any time with the prior written consent of all of the other members holding shares in the Company (of whatever class). Any member being an individual (other than a bankrupt or a trustee in bankruptcy) or his personal representatives (if applicable) may at any time transfer (or by will bequeath or otherwise dispose of on death) all or any shares held by him or her (of whatever class) to his or her spouse (or widow or widower) or civil partner

(3) A member who intends to transfer any share (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 paragraph (5) or (9) of this Article apply

***(4)** 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") or (subject to the Act) the Company itself may buy the Shares at the Specified Price save that if the Directors do not accept that the Specified Price constitutes a fair price then 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. The value of the shares shall be (if such Shares shall be ordinary shares or preferred shares) an amount bearing the same proportion to the value of the whole of the issued share capital of the Company as at the date of service of the Transfer Notice on the open market as between a willing buyer and a willing seller as the number of Transfer Shares shall bear to the number of all of the issued ordinary and preferred shares in the capital of the Company at that date or (if such Shares shall be "A" Shares) the par value of such Shares. The Auditors' decision as to the price for the Transfer Shares on the basis aforesaid is within the Auditors' complete discretion and

* Inserted by Special Resolution dated 5th November 2012

** Amended by Special Resolution dated 5th November 2012

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.

(5) 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"). Following such revocation 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 these Articles shall apply.

(6) 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 despatch of the Offer Notice (which date must be stated therein), for a maximum number of the Transfer Shares.

** (7) If the Offerees (or any of them) within the period of 21 days stated in the Offer Notice apply for all of the Transfer Shares the Directors will allocate the Transfer Shares 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 of shares (whether preferred or ordinary) 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.

(8) If upon expiry of the 21 day period specified in the Offer Notice the Board shall have received applications for some but not all of the remaining Transfer Shares the Directors may (with the consent of such person or persons) nominate within 14 days from the expiry of the Offer Notice a person or persons which may (subject to the Act) be the Company (but who shall not be the Offerees or any of them) 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 (7) of this Article and of and of 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 despatch of the Allocation Notice, the name and address of the persons to whom the allocations have been made, the final 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 despatch) and (if such be the case) that the Allocation Notice is subject to the Seller's right of revocation pursuant to paragraph (9) of this Article.

(9) The Seller may revoke the Transfer Notice if after the 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").

(10) 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 Companies Act 1985) named therein on the day and at the time specified therein.

(11) 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

(12) During the three months following the expiry of 56 days from the date of the Offer Notice the Seller may 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 (9) of this Article

*(13) If a Transfer Notice is served pursuant to this Article 25 by the holder of all of the ordinary shares for the time being then the provisions of Article 25 shall be varied as follows -

(a) the offer to purchase the ordinary shares to be made pursuant to Article 25(4) shall be made only to the holders of the preferred shares, and

(b) the holders of the preferred shares must elect to purchase all of the ordinary shares and not some only of them or the offer shall lapse

*COME ALONG NOTICE

*25A (A) If the holders ("the Selling Shareholders") of all of the ordinary shares in the capital of the Company for the time being in issue wish to sell, for bona fide commercial purposes and acting in good faith, all their interest in the ordinary shares held by them to a person ("Third Party Purchaser") not already a member of the Company holding ordinary shares and to a person not permitted by Article 25(2), the Selling Shareholders have the option ("Come Along Option") to require all other holders of shares in the Company of whatever class ("Called Shareholders") to sell with covenants equivalent to a full title guarantee and transfer all their shares to the Third Party Purchaser, or as the Third Party Purchaser shall direct in accordance with this Article

(B) The Selling Shareholders may exercise the Come Along Option by giving notice to that effect ("Come Along Notice") at any time before the transfer of the ordinary shares of the Selling Shareholders. A Come Along Notice shall specify that the Called Shareholders are required to transfer all their shares in the Company of whatever class ("Called Shares") pursuant to this Article, the person to whom they are to be transferred, the price at which they are to be transferred and the proposed date of transfer ("Completion")

(C) A Come Along Notice is irrevocable, but the Come Along Notice and all applications thereunder will lapse if, for any reason, there is not a sale by the Selling Shareholders to the Third Party Purchaser within sixty days after the date of the Come Along Notice

(D) The Called Shareholders shall be obliged to sell the Called Shares at the price ("the Sale Price") due to them on a Sale (as defined in Article 2(G)) due to them under the terms of Article 2(G). In default of agreement of the Sale Price, the certificate of the Company's accountants (acting as experts not as arbitrators, so that any provision of law or statute relating to arbitration shall not apply) as to the Sale Price of any shares in the capital of the Company (of whatever class) shall be final

and binding on the Called Shareholders and the Selling Shareholders shall bear the cost of obtaining such certificate

(E) Completion of the sale of the Called Shares shall take place on the same date as the date of Completion of the sale of the ordinary shares held by the Selling Shareholders, unless all of the Called Shareholders and all of the Selling Shareholders agree otherwise, or that date is less than ten days after the Come Along Notice, in which event, it shall be deferred until the tenth day after the Come Along Notice or, if that day would not be a business day (being a day, other than a Saturday, on which banks in the City of London are open for general business) on the next day after the tenth day which is a business day

(F) The rights of pre-emption contained in Article 25 shall not arise on any transfer of shares (of whatever class) to a Third Party Purchaser (or as he may direct) pursuant to a sale in respect of which a Come Along Notice has been duly served

(G) If any holder of shares does not, on completion of the sale of Called Shares, execute transfer(s) in respect of the Called Shares held by him, the directors shall be irrevocably entitled to, and shall authorise and instruct such person as they shall think fit to, execute necessary transfer(s) on his behalf and against receipt by the Company (on trust for such shareholder) of the Sale Price deliver such transfer(s) to the Third Party Purchaser (or as he may direct) and register the Third Party Purchaser (or as he may direct) as the holder thereof and, after the Third Party Purchaser (or his nominee) has been registered as the holder, the validity of such proceedings shall not be questioned by any person

***TAG ALONG RIGHT**

*25AA (A) Notwithstanding any other provision in these Articles, no sale of the ordinary shares shall take effect unless the intended purchaser has first made a bona fide offer in accordance with this Article to purchase at the price per share determined in accordance with Article 2(G) all of the shares of the Company in issue of whatever class (other than those held by any member who shall expressly waive his right to receive such an offer for the purpose of this Article)

(B) An offer made under paragraph (A) of this Article shall be in writing, shall remain open for acceptance for at least 21 days and shall be deemed to be rejected by any member who has not accepted it in accordance with its terms within 28 days. The price payable shall be settled in full on completion of the purchase

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

26 If a member dies the survivor or survivors where he was a joint holder, and his personal representatives where he was a sole holder or the only survivor of joint holders, shall be the only persons recognised by the company as having any title to his interest; but nothing herein contained shall release the estate of a deceased member from any liability in respect of any share which had been jointly held by him

27 A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member may, upon such evidence being produced as the directors may properly require, elect either to become the holder of the share or to have some person nominated by him registered as the transferee. If he elects to become the holder he shall give notice to the company to that effect. If he elects to have another person registered he shall execute an instrument of transfer of the share to that person. All the articles relating to the transfer of shares shall apply to the notice or instrument of transfer as if it were an instrument of transfer executed by the member and the death or bankruptcy of the member had not occurred.

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

ALTERATION OF SHARE CAPITAL

** 29 The company may by ordinary resolution—

(a) consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares,

(b) subject to the provisions of the Act, sub-divide its shares, or any of them, into shares of smaller amount and the resolution may determine that, as between the shares resulting from the sub-division, any of them may have any preference or advantage as compared with the others, and

(c) cancel shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person and diminish the amount of its share capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled.

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

31 Subject to the provisions of the Act, the company may by special resolution reduce its share capital, any capital redemption reserve and any share premium account in any way.

PURCHASE OF OWN SHARES

32 Subject to the provisions of the Act, the company may purchase its own shares (including any redeemable shares) and, if it is a private company, make a payment in respect of the redemption or purchase of its own shares otherwise than out of distributable profits of the company or the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares.

GENERAL MEETINGS

33 All general meetings other than annual general meetings shall be called extraordinary general meetings.

34 The directors may call general meetings and, on the requisition of members pursuant to the provisions of the Act, shall forthwith proceed to convene an extraordinary general meeting for a date not later than eight weeks after receipt of the requisition. If there are not within the United Kingdom sufficient directors to call a general meeting any director or any member of the company may call a general meeting.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

35 An annual general meeting and an extraordinary general meeting called for the passing of a special resolution or a resolution appointing a person as a director shall be called by at least twenty-one clear days' notice. All other extraordinary general meetings shall be called by at least fourteen clear days' notice but a general meeting may be called by shorter notice if it is so agreed—

** Amended by Special Resolution dated 5th November 2012

(a) in the case of an annual general meeting, by all the members entitled to attend and vote thereat, and

(b) in the case of any other meeting by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote being a majority together holding not less than ninety-five per cent in nominal value of the shares giving that right.

The notice shall specify the time and place of the meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted and, in the case of an annual general meeting, shall specify the meeting as such.

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

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

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

37 No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum is present. Two persons entitled to vote upon the business to be transacted, each being a member or a proxy for a member or a duly authorised representative of a corporation, shall be a quorum.

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

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

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

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

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

43 A resolution put to the vote of a meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless before, or on the declaration of the result of, the show of hands a poll is duly demanded. Subject to the provisions of the Act, a poll may be demanded—

(a) by the chairman, or

(b) by at least two members having the right to vote at the meeting, or

(c) by a member or members representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting, or

(d) by a member or members holding shares conferring a right to vote at the meeting being shares on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than one-tenth of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right,

and a demand by a person as proxy for a member shall be the same as a demand by the member.

44 | Unless a poll is duly demanded a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, or not carried by a particular majority and an entry to that effect in the minutes of the meeting shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution

45 The demand for a poll may, before the poll is taken, be withdrawn but only with the consent of the chairman and a demand so withdrawn shall not be taken to have invalidated the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made

46 | A poll shall be taken as the chairman directs and he may appoint scrutineers (who need not be members) and fix a time and place for declaring the result of the poll. The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded

47 A poll demanded on the election of a chairman or on a question of adjournment shall be taken forthwith. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken either forthwith or at such time and place as the chairman directs not being more than thirty days after the poll is demanded. The demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll was demanded. If a poll is demanded before the declaration of the result of a show of hands and the demand is duly withdrawn, the meeting shall continue as if the demand had not been made.

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

49 A resolution in writing executed by or on behalf of each member who would have been entitled to vote upon it if it had been proposed at a general meeting at which he was present shall be as effectual as if it had been passed at a general meeting duly convened and held and may consist of several instruments in the like form each executed by or on behalf of one or more members

VOTES OF MEMBERS

50 Subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares, on a show of hands every member who (being an individual) is present in person or (being a corporation) is present by a duly authorised representative, not being himself a member entitled to vote shall have one vote and on a poll every member shall have one vote for every share of which he is the holder

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

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

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

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

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

56 The appointment of a proxy shall be executed by or on behalf of the appointor and shall be in the following form (or in a form as near thereto as circumstances allow or in any other form which is usual or which the directors may approve)—

" Limited

I/We, , of, being a member/members of the above-named company, hereby appoint, of, or failing him, of, as my/our proxy to vote in my/our name[s] and on my/our behalf at the annual/extraordinary general meeting of the company to be held on... .. 20 , and at any adjournment thereof

Signed on... .. 20 "

57 Where it is desired to afford members an opportunity of instructing the proxy how he shall act the appointment of a proxy shall be in the following form (or in a form as near thereto as circumstances allow or in any other form which is usual or which the directors may approve)—

" Limited

I/We, , of, being a member/members of the above-named company, hereby appoint, or failing him, of, as my/our proxy to vote in my/our name[s] and on my/our behalf at the annual/extraordinary general meeting of the company to be held on... .. 20 , and at any adjournment thereof

This form is to be used in respect of the resolutions mentioned below as follows:

Resolution No 1 *for *against

Resolution No 2 *for *against

*Strike out whichever is not desired

Unless otherwise instructed, the proxy may vote as he thinks fit or abstain from voting.

Signed this day of... .. 20 "

58 | The appointment of a proxy and any authority under which it is executed or a copy of such authority certified notari ally or in some other way approved by the directors may—

(a) in the case of an instrument in writing be deposited at the office or at such other place within the United Kingdom as is specified in the notice convening the meeting or in any instrument of proxy sent out by the company in relation to the meeting not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote, or

(b) in the case of an appointment contained in an electronic communication, where an address has been specified for the purpose of receiving electronic communications -

(i) in the notice convening the meeting, or

(ii) in any instrument of proxy sent out by the company in relation to the meeting, or

(iii) in any invitation contained in an electronic communication to appoint a proxy issued by the company in relation to the meeting,

be received at such address not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the appointment proposes to vote, or

(c) in the case of a poll taken more than 48 hours after it is demanded, be deposited or received as aforesaid after the poll has been demanded and not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll, or

(d) where the poll is not taken forthwith but is taken not more than 48 hours after it was demanded, be delivered at the meeting at which the poll was demanded to the chairman or to the secretary or to any director,

and an appointment of proxy which is not deposited, delivered or received in a manner so permitted shall be invalid. In this article and in article 59 "address", in relation to electronic communications, includes any number or address used for the purposes of such communications

59 A vote given or poll demanded by proxy or by the duly authorised representative of a corporation shall be valid notwithstanding the previous determination of the authority of the

person voting or demanding a poll unless notice of the determination was received by the company at the office or at such other place at which the instrument of proxy was duly deposited or, where the appointment of the proxy was contained in an electronic communication, at the address at which such appointment was duly received, before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote is given or the poll demanded or (in the case of a poll taken otherwise than on the same day as the meeting or adjourned meeting) the time appointed for taking the poll

NUMBER OF DIRECTORS

60 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

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

61 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.

62 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

63 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.

64 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

65 An alternate director shall be deemed for all purposes to be a director and shall alone be responsible for his own acts and defaults and he shall not be deemed to be the agent of the director appointing him.

POWERS OF DIRECTORS

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

67 Without prejudice to the generality of article 66, the directors may exercise all the powers of the company to borrow money, and to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property, and uncalled capital, or any part thereof, and to issue debentures, debenture stock,

and other securities whether outright or as security for any debt, liability or obligation of the company or of any third party

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

DELEGATION OF DIRECTORS' POWERS

69 The directors may delegate any of their powers to any committee consisting of one or more directors and (if thought fit) one or more other persons. They may also delegate to any managing director or any director holding any other executive office such of their powers as they consider desirable to be exercised by him. Any such delegation may be made subject to any conditions the directors may impose, and either collaterally with or to the exclusion of their own powers and may be revoked or altered. Subject to any such conditions, the proceedings of a committee with two or more members shall be governed by the articles regulating the proceedings of directors so far as they are capable of applying.

APPOINTMENT AND RETIREMENT OF DIRECTORS

70 No person shall be appointed a director at any general meeting unless—

(a) he is recommended by the directors, or
(b) not less than fourteen nor more than thirty-five clear days before the date appointed for the meeting, notice executed by a member qualified to vote at the meeting has been given to the company of the intention to propose that person for appointment or reappointment stating the particulars which would if he were so appointed or reappointed, be required to be included in the company's register of directors together with notice executed by that person of his willingness to be appointed or reappointed

71 Not less than seven nor more than twenty-eight clear days before the date appointed for holding a general meeting notice shall be given to all who are entitled to receive notice of the meeting of any person who is recommended by the directors for appointment as a director at the meeting or in respect of whom notice has been duly given to the company of the intention to propose him at the meeting for appointment as a director. The notice shall give the particulars of that person which would, if he were so appointed, be required to be included in the company's register of directors

72 Subject as aforesaid, the company may by ordinary resolution appoint a person who is willing to act to be a director either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director

73 The directors may appoint a person who is willing to act to be a director, either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director, provided that the appointment does not cause the number of directors to exceed any number fixed by or in accordance with the articles as the maximum number of directors

DISQUALIFICATION AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

74 The office of a director shall be vacated if—

(a) he ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Act or he becomes prohibited by law from being a director; or
(b) he becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally; or
(c) he is, or may be, suffering from mental disorder and either—
(i) he is admitted to hospital in pursuance of an application for admission for treatment under the Mental Health Act 1983 or, in Scotland, an application for admission under the Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1960, or

(u) an order is made by a court having jurisdiction (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) in matters concerning mental disorder for his detention or for the appointment of a receiver, curator bonis or other person to exercise powers with respect to his property or affairs, or

(d) he resigns his office by notice to the company, or

(e) he shall for more than six consecutive months have been absent without permission of the directors from meetings of directors held during that period and the directors resolve that his office be vacated

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

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

DIRECTORS' EXPENSES

76 The directors may be paid all travelling, hotel, and other expenses properly incurred by them in connection with their attendance at meetings of directors or committees of directors or general meetings or separate meetings of the holders of any class of shares or of debentures of the company or otherwise in connection with the discharge of their duties

DIRECTORS' APPOINTMENTS AND INTERESTS

77 Subject to the provisions of the Act, the directors may appoint one or more of their number to the office of managing director or to any other executive office under the company and may enter into an agreement or arrangement with any director for his employment by the company or for the provision by him of any services outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a director. Any such appointment, agreement or arrangement may be made upon such terms as the directors determine and they may remunerate any such director for his services as they think fit.

78 Any appointment of a director to an executive office under article 77 shall terminate if he ceases to be a director but without prejudice to any claim to damages for breach of the contract of service between the director and the company

79 Subject to the provisions of the Act, and provided that he has disclosed to the directors the nature and extent of any material interest of his, a director notwithstanding his office—

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

(b) may be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to any transaction or arrangement with, or otherwise interested in, any body corporate promoted by the company or in which the company is otherwise interested, and

(c) shall not, by reason of his office, be accountable to the company for any benefit which he derives from any such office or employment or from any such transaction or arrangement or from any interest in any such body corporate and no such transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided on the ground of any such interest or benefit.

80 For the purposes of article 79 —

(a) a general notice given to the directors that a director is to be regarded as having an interest of the nature and extent specified in the notice in any transaction or arrangement in which a specified person or class of persons is interested shall be deemed to be a disclosure that the director has an interest in any such transaction of the nature and extent so specified, and

(b) an interest of which a director has no knowledge and of which it is unreasonable to expect him to have knowledge shall not be treated as an interest of his.

DIRECTORS' GRATUITIES AND PENSIONS

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

PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

82 Subject to the provisions of the articles, the directors may regulate their proceedings as they think fit. A director may, and the secretary at the request of a director shall, call a meeting of the directors

83 It shall not be necessary to give notice of a meeting of the directors to a director who is absent from the United Kingdom. Questions arising at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In the case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote. A director who is also an alternate director shall be entitled in the absence of his appointor to a separate vote on behalf of his appointor in addition to his own vote.

84 The quorum for the transaction of the business of the directors may be fixed by the directors and unless so fixed at any other number shall be two (subject to the provisions of article 60). A person who holds office only as an alternate director shall, if his appointor is not present, be counted in the quorum.

85 The continuing directors or a sole continuing director may act notwithstanding any vacancies in their number, but, (subject to the provisions of article 60) if the number of directors is less than the number fixed as the quorum, the continuing directors or director may act only for the purpose of filling vacancies or of calling a general meeting.

86 All acts done by a meeting of directors, or of a committee of directors, or by a person acting as a director shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was a defect in the appointment of any director or that any of them were disqualified from holding office, or had vacated office, or were not entitled to vote, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified and had continued to be a director and had been entitled to vote.

87 A resolution in writing signed by all the directors entitled to receive notice of a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of directors or (as the case may be) a committee of directors duly convened and held and may consist of several documents in the like form each signed by one or more directors, but a resolution signed by an alternate director need not also be signed by his appointor and, if it is signed by a director who has appointed an alternate director, it need not be signed by the alternate director in that capacity.

88 Without prejudice to the first sentence of article 82, a meeting of the directors or of a committee of the directors may consist of a conference between directors who are not all in one place, but of whom each is able (directly or by telephonic communication) to speak to each of the others simultaneously.

89 A director taking part in a conference as described in article 88 shall be deemed to be present in person at the meeting and shall be entitled to vote or be counted in a quorum accordingly. Such a meeting shall be deemed to take place where the largest group of those participating in the conference is assembled, or, if there is no such group, where the chairman of the meeting then is. The word "meeting" in these articles shall be construed accordingly.

90 A director may vote as a director on any resolution concerning any contract or arrangement in which he is interested or upon any matter arising thereout, and if he shall so vote his vote shall be counted and he shall be reckoned in estimating a quorum when any such contract or arrangement is under consideration.

91 The company may by ordinary resolution suspend or relax to any extent, either generally or in respect of any particular matter, any provision of the articles prohibiting a director from voting at a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors.

SECRETARY

- ** 92 Subject to the provisions of the Act, the secretary may be appointed by the directors for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as they may think fit, and any secretary so appointed may be removed by them.

MINUTES

93 The directors shall cause minutes to be made in books kept for the purpose—

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

THE SEAL

94 The seal shall only be used by the authority of the directors or of a committee of directors authorised by the directors. The directors may determine who shall sign any instrument to which the seal is affixed and unless otherwise so determined it shall be signed by a director and by the secretary or by a second director.

DIVIDENDS

95 Subject to the provisions of the Act, the company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends in accordance with the respective rights of the members, but no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the directors.

96 Subject to the provisions of the Act, the directors may pay interim dividends if it appears to them that they are justified by the profits of the company available for distribution. If the share capital is divided into different classes, the directors may pay interim dividends on shares which confer deferred or non-preferred rights with regard to dividend as well as on shares which confer preferential rights with regard to dividend but no interim dividend shall be paid on shares carrying deferred or non-preferred rights if, at the time of payment, any preferential dividend is in arrear. The directors may also pay at intervals settled by them any dividend payable at a fixed rate if it appears to them that the profits available for distribution justify the payment. Provided the directors act in good faith they shall 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 any shares having deferred or non-preferred rights.

97 Except as otherwise provided by the rights attached to shares, all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid up on the shares on which the dividend is paid. All dividends shall be 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, but, if any share is issued on terms providing that it shall rank for dividend as from a particular date, that share shall rank for dividend accordingly.

98 A general meeting declaring a dividend may, upon the recommendation of the directors, direct that it shall be satisfied wholly or partly by the distribution of assets and, where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution, the directors may settle the same and in particular may issue fractional certificates and fix the value for distribution of any assets and may determine that cash shall be paid to any member upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of members and may vest any assets in trustees.

99 Any dividend or other moneys payable in respect of a share may be paid by cheque sent by post to the registered address of the person entitled or, if two or more persons are the holders of the share or are jointly entitled to it by reason of the death or bankruptcy of the holder, to the registered address of that one of those persons who is first named in the register of members or to such person and to such address as the person or persons entitled may in writing direct. Every cheque shall be made payable to the order of the person or persons entitled or to such other person as the person or persons entitled may in writing direct and payment of the cheque shall be a good discharge to the company. Any joint holder or other person jointly entitled to a share as aforesaid may give receipts for any dividend or other moneys payable in respect of the share.

100 No dividend or other moneys payable in respect of a share shall bear interest against the company unless otherwise provided by the rights attached to the share.

101 Any dividend which has remained unclaimed for twelve years from the date when it became due for payment shall, if the directors so resolve, be forfeited and cease to remain owing by the company.

ACCOUNTS

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

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

103 The directors may with the authority of an ordinary resolution of the company—

(a) subject as hereinafter provided, resolve to capitalise any undivided profits of the company not required for paying any preferential dividend (whether or not they are available for distribution) or any sum standing to the credit of the company's share premium account or capital redemption reserve,

(b) appropriate the sum resolved to be capitalised to the members who would have been entitled to it if it were distributed by way of dividend and in the same proportions and apply such sum on their behalf either in or towards paying up the amounts, if any, for the time being unpaid on any shares held by them respectively, or in paying up in full unissued shares or debentures of the company of a nominal amount equal to that sum, and allot the shares or debentures credited as fully paid to those members, or as they may direct, in those proportions, or partly in one way and partly in the other but the share premium account the capital redemption reserve, and any profits which are not available for distribution may, for the purposes of this article, only be applied in paying up unissued shares to be allotted to members credited as fully paid,

(c) make such provision by the issue of fractional certificates or by payment in cash or otherwise as they determine in the case of shares or debentures becoming distributable under this article in fractions, and

(d) authorise any person to enter on behalf of all the members concerned into an agreement with the company providing for the allotment to them respectively, credited as fully paid, of any shares or debentures to which they are entitled upon such capitalisation, any agreement made under such authority being binding on all such members.

NOTICES

104 Any notice to be given to or by any person pursuant to the articles (other than a notice calling a meeting of the directors) shall be in writing or shall be given using electronic communications to an address for the time being notified for that purpose to the person giving the notice. In this article, "address", in relation to electronic communications, includes any number or address used for the purposes of such communications.

105 The company may give any notice to a member either personally or by sending it by post in a prepaid envelope addressed to the member at his registered address or by leaving it at that address or by giving it using electronic communications to an address for the time being notified to the company by the member. In the case of joint holders of a share, all notices shall be given to the joint holder whose name stands first in the register of members in respect of the joint holding and notice so given shall be sufficient notice to all the joint holders. A member whose registered address is not within the United Kingdom and who gives to the company an address within the United Kingdom at which notices may be given to him, or an address to which notices may be sent using electronic communications, shall be entitled to have notices given to him at that address but otherwise no such member shall be entitled to receive any notice from the company.

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

107 Every person who becomes entitled to a share shall be bound by any notice in respect of that share which, before his name is entered in the register of members, has been duly given to a person from whom he derives his title

108 Proof that an envelope containing a notice was properly addressed, prepaid and posted shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given. Proof that a notice contained in an electronic communication was sent in accordance with guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given. A notice shall be deemed to be given at the expiration of 48 hours after the envelope containing it was posted or, in the case of a notice contained in an electronic communication, at the expiration of 48 hours after the time it was sent.

109 A notice may be given by the company to the persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member by sending or delivering it, in any manner authorised by the articles for the giving of notice to a member, addressed to them by name, or by the title of representatives of the deceased, or trustee of the bankrupt or by any like description at the address, if any, within the United Kingdom supplied for that purpose by the persons claiming to be so entitled. Until such an address has been supplied, a notice may be given in any manner in which it might have been given if the death or bankruptcy had not occurred.

INDEMNITY

110 Subject to the provisions of the Act but without prejudice to any indemnity to which a director may otherwise be entitled, every director or other officer or auditor of the company shall be indemnified out of the assets of the company against-

- (a) any liability incurred by him in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which judgment is given in his favour or in which he is acquitted or in connection with any application in which relief is granted to him by the court from liability for negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the affairs of the company, and
- b) all losses or liabilities incurred by him in or about the execution and discharge of the duties of his office

SINGLE-MEMBER COMPANY

111 If, and for so long as, the company has only one member, the following provisions shall apply-

- (a) one person entitled to vote upon the business to be transacted, being the sole member of the Company or a proxy for that member or (if such member is a corporation) a duly authorised representative of such member, shall be a quorum and article 37 shall be modified accordingly and article 38 shall not have effect,
- (b) the sole member of the company (or the proxy or 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 39 shall be modified accordingly),
- (c) a proxy for the sole member of the Company may vote on a show of hands and article 50 shall be modified accordingly; and
- (d) 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